

IN THE DARK AND TROUBLED NIGHT THAT IS UPON US, THERE IS NO STAR ABOVE THE HORIZON TO GIVE US A GLEAM OF LIGHT, EXCEPTING THE INTELLIGENT, PATRIOTIC WHIG PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES."—W. H. CHAPMAN

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JUSTUS COBB, PRINTER,
BY WHOM ALL KINDS OF BOOK AND JOB PRINT-
ING WILL BE EXECUTED ON
SHORT NOTICE.

THE DAUGHTER'S REQUEST.

A GOOD UN AT THE EXPENSE OF
THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND.

MINOR MORALS FOR MARRIED PEOPLE.

Sugar is the substance most universally diffused through all natural products. Let married people take a hint from this provision of nature.—*Punch's Pocket Book*.

From 'Washington and his Generals'

BATTLE OF MONMOUTH

BY J. T. HEADLY

lowers in his speed, hunched like a thunderbolt a way. A clod of mist alone told where he and his suit sped onward, and those who looked at him then, with his usual pale face flushed, and his blue eye emitting, knew that a storm was soon to burst somewhere. He swept in a headlong gallop to the van of the retreating army, and the moment his white horse was seen, the brave fellows, who had long been half beaten, sent up a shout that was heard the whole length of the lines, and *Long live Washington*, rent the air. Flinging a hasty inquiry to Osgood, as to the reason of this

on the reserve. On this too, the victorious le-
gions of the enemy thundered with deafening
shouts—the grenadiers pressed furiously forward
—the cavalry hung like a cloud on our flank
—the steadily advancing cannon rattled the
ranks with a ceaseless din. The whole
line of battle began to shake. Washington
the rear division, had not yet come up, and every
moment threatened to throw Lee's whole
shattered corps back in disorder upon it. Every
thing quivered in the balance, but at this terrible crisis,
a brave, divinely inspired Hamilton, with his hat off and
his hair blowing in the wind, was seen crossing
the field in a flying leap, making for Lee.
Knowing that the fate of the world depended on
his firmness, and fearing that he might shrink
under the heavy onsets of the enemy, he flew to
his relief. Reining up his foam-covered steed he

the night of each other they were in the darkness, while the silent cannon, loaded with death, still from the darkness from the heights of the foe. The stars one after another came out upon the sky like silent watchers, while the smoke of the conflict hung in vapory masses over the woods or plain. Washington determined with the dawn of day to renew the battle, wrapped his military cloak around him and throwing himself on the ground beneath a tree, slept amid his followers. So did Bonaparte, on the first night of the battle of Wagram, sleep by the Danube, lulled by its turbulent wa-

THE FIELD OF BUENA VISTA—
WOLVES AND MEXICAN CORPSES.

Speaking of wolves, Mexico is overrun with them, and they and highwaymen are about the only things the country produces abundantly. When I was in Camargo they used to come howling right into the plaza every night.

Saltillo is morally, I suppose, the worst place in all Mexico. It has had the reputation for years of being the headquarter of all Mexico for gambling assassinations, robbery and licentiousness. The men in this city are one half of them highwaymen by profession; and the women, although very good looking, are by common consent, "no better than they should be." In fact, Gen. Wolf issued an order some time since for no officer in camp should go into the city without his side arms, assassins and army men.

SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY.

Reported for the Tribune

the purpose of abolition. But why should they continue to attack us? I repeat, we do not interfere with them, utopian and impracticable as we suppose their project to be. Their attempt is to emancipate without a moment's delay, the whole of the black race in the United States. Very well; to accomplish this very object in another way, Colonization was begun. We say to them, gentlemen, we cannot hope to accomplish your object, and because of the inability of the black race to come upon an equality in social and political condition with

to show the practicability of the object,—the power of Colonization, in competent hands, to carry out the work in all its great branches, to

It is not seem a dispensation of an all-wise providence; which has brought them to this country, that they may be carried back to fulfil the holy purposes of Him whose ways are inscrutable, but always just. But this separation of the free people of color, with their own consent from the country to which they happen to be born, was not merely recommended for their good alone, but for other and higher considerations.

Africa has long been in barbarism, worshipping unknown and foreign idols, without the gifts of civilization and without the benefits of Christianity, and those who first met in Senegal for the organization of this Society, saw a far greater good, beside and beyond the furtherance of the African race.

Philosophy or Humility to attempt what is so utterly impracticable as joining together those whom God himself, by the difference of color and various other distinctions, perhaps, has declared ought to be separate. [Cheers.]

—Then, to send them to Africa—not by violence, not by coercion, not against their will, but with their own free consent—let me say to Abolitionists and to those on the other extreme, to all men—why should not the free colored race residing among us have the option to go to Africa or remain in the United States?

and fifty pounds sterling had been expended in planting that colony—and at the end of seventeen years, of these 3,000 emigrants less than

...that, that does not carry the enterprise, the skill and the courage of our New England brethren? [Great cheering.] And on what battle field, or what council chamber, and in what portion of the country is there a solitary spot upon which we do not find the impress of the Virginian character everywhere displaying itself, whether in the councils or in the battle fields of the nation? And I have said that all the great enterprises of men have come from small beginnings. Our Colony has been in operation twenty five years, and we have about 5,000 emigrants, besides 20,000 natives who were never in the United States, and who are now asking for the support and benefits of the Liberia Society. Well, so far as we

As a consequence of the agitation of the question of Slavery at the North, to pass rigorous laws of this kind.—Most of the States where the institution of slavery exists, have passed similar laws. Here, then, appears the object of the Colonization Society—that of affording individuals, as well as States who may have the control of the free people of color and slaves which they may wish to emancipate, the opportunity of gratifying their wishes, by offering them a transportation to the shores of Africa.

ing and painful. I came here this evening, as I have stated, without a solitary note, and with very slight mental preparation to address

Colonization; they would find it to be the most effectual mode of suppressing the Slave Trade that could be adopted. I believe no instrument that can be placed in the hands of Government can be so effectual in breaking up the Slave Trade, as the extension of these colonies on the Western Coast of Africa. They will would be as so many sentinels, urged by all the sympathies of their race, by every consideration which forms motives of action, to arrest the progress of the trade.

Mr. B. took up the resolutions for the support of Colonization. He has been said, and truly said, that there is more immorality among the free people of color than among the slaves, and that the slaves would be benefited by the withdrawal of the people from their neighborhood. The Abolition-

of computation. He may be employed for a similar purpose this year, but he can never obtain the nomination.

U7 Hon. R. POINSETT, for several years U
Minister to Mexico, and, after his return, Sec-

TEXAS.—The whole estimated debt of the Republic of Texas, as far as is acknowledged by the government, and estimated by the comptroller, is \$11,050,000, for which the equivalent received, it is said, was \$5,238,105. The amount of taxable property in the state, according to the assessor's returns for 1846, was \$43,741,175, upon which the amount of tax was \$102,478. The amount of taxable property returned thus far in 1847, is \$45,594,557—seven counties remaining to be heard on. This amount of tax for the year is estimated at \$119,000. The available means in treasury on the 31st October last (the end of the fiscal year,) was \$51,208.—N.Y. *Commer.*